

What Is Claimed Is:

1. A method for transferring data via a data bus (22, 52, 124) between a memory device (16, 106, 120) which is subdivided into pages (82, 84, 128) and includes a first memory area (110, 126) and a second memory area (112, 130), it being possible to access the pages (82, 84, 128) using physical addresses (78, 136, 138), and an electronic unit (40, 122) which is connected to the memory device (16, 106, 120) via the data bus (22, 52, 124), the first memory area (110, 126) being intended for storing data and the second memory area (112, 130) containing the physical addresses (78, 136, 138) of the pages (82, 84, 128) of the first memory area (110, 126),

wherein during data transfer, the requisite physical addresses (78, 136, 138) are transferred autonomously from the second memory area (112, 130) to the electronic unit (40, 122).

2. The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein at the beginning of data transfer, a starting address (138) of the second memory area (112, 130) is transmitted to the electronic unit (40, 122).

3. The method as recited in Claim 1 or 2, wherein during data transfer, data from the electronic unit (40, 122) is written into the memory device (16, 106, 120).

4. The method as recited in Claim 1 or 2, wherein during data transfer, data stored in the memory device (16, 106, 120) is read by the electronic unit (40, 122).

5. The method as recited in one of Claims 1 through 4, wherein the data bus (22, 52, 124) is a PCI bus (22, 52, 124).

6. The method as recited in one of Claims 1 through 5, wherein the memory device (16, 106, 120) is a main memory (16,

106, 120) located on a motherboard (110) of an electronic arithmetic-logic unit (100, 121), and a plug-in card (40, 122) inserted into an expansion slot (60) of the motherboard (110) is provided as the electronic unit (40, 122).

7. The method as recited in one of Claims 1 through 6, wherein the physical addresses (78, 136, 138) are transferred to the electronic unit (40, 122) by DMA transfer.

8. A memory device that is subdivided into pages (82, 84, 128, 132) and includes a first memory area (110, 126) and a second memory area (112, 130), the first memory area (110, 126) being intended for data and the physical addresses (78, 136, 138) of the pages (82, 84, 128) of the first memory area (110, 126) being stored in the second memory area (112, 130).

9. Use of a memory device (16, 106, 120) as recited in Claim 8 as a main memory (16, 106, 120) located on a motherboard (110) of an electronic arithmetic-logic unit (100).

10. A motherboard of an electronic arithmetic-logic unit (100, 121), wherein a memory device (16, 106, 120) as recited in Claim 8 is used as the main memory (16, 106, 120).

11. An electronic arithmetic-logic unit having a motherboard (110) and a main memory (16, 106, 120) located on the motherboard (110), a memory device (16, 106, 120) as recited in Claim 8 being provided as the main memory (16, 106, 120).

12. A system having a memory device (16, 106, 120) as recited in Claim 8 and an electronic unit (40, 122), which are connected to each other via a data bus (22, 52, 124).

13. An electronic device in which an electronic arithmetic-logic

unit, a memory device as recited in Claim 8 and an electronic unit are integrated in one component.

14. A computer program having program code means to perform all steps of a method as recited in one of Claims 1 through 7 when the computer program is executed on a computer or an appropriate arithmetic-logic unit (100, 121), in particular an electronic arithmetic-logic unit (100, 121) as recited in Claim 11.

15. A computer program product having program code means which are stored on a computer-readable data medium to perform a method as recited in one of Claims 1 through 7 when the computer program is executed on a computer or an appropriate arithmetic-logic unit (100, 121), in particular an electronic arithmetic-logic unit (100, 121) as recited in Claim 11.